

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5510

五十八第 三十二月三日一十九

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 7th, 1885.

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版七月五英華

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

## SHOPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
May 6 ANTOS, German steamer, 396, Aetoboo.  
May 6 6th May, French brig, 299, Heilow.  
May 6 EMILY, British brig, 299, Crichton.  
Newchung 29th April, Borneo—WEILER & Co.  
May 6 DOUGLAS, British steamer, 932, M. Young, Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow 5th April, General—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
May 6 DUCHAFAUT, French cruiser, Louvencier.  
Mousaum, Passengers 4th May.  
May 6 DEVONIAN, British steamer, 1,360.  
Purdy, Shanghai via Amoy 5th May, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
May 6 FOOKONG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, from Whampoa, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
May 6 DONA ESTEFANIA, Portuguese g.b., F. da Costa Cabral, Macao 5th May.

CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
6TH MAY.

Eden, British bark, for Bangkok.  
Heseltine, Amer. str., for Amoy.  
Anton, German str., for Heilow.  
Daburg, German str., for Swatow.  
Stratford, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.  
ARRIVED.

For Douglas, str., from Coast Ports—Mr. Christie, and 33 Chinese.  
For Duncraig, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Cock and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge and family, and Mr. J. C. Hill and family, and 550 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
For Tschern, str., for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Lam, Mr. and Mrs. and child, Miss Anna, Mrs. E. R. Hooper, H. H. Reed, W. D. Hutchison, Matilda Gordon, and Bramat, to DEPART.

For Kashgar, str., for Yokohama—Mr. Ah Lok.

For Bobillo, str., for Shanghai—Mr. and Miss Rosario, Mr. and Miss d'Almeida, and Miss O. da Silva.

For P. & O. str., Venetia, from Hongkong.

For S. & C. str., Australia, for Melbourne—Mr. C. Eickman, For London.

Major-General Nugent, Armorer-Sergeant R. Hill, Messrs. H. Ashton, P. Plaza, and John Liddell, From Shanghai—For London via Marseilles—Mrs. Dodwell, 5 children and 2 amahs, Messrs. R. M. Davidson and H. Polson, and 17 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British brig *Early* reports left Newchung on the 29th April, and had light variable winds throughout.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports from Foochow to Swatow dense fog from thence to port line and hazy weather. In Swatow stra. Soudou, Tamsui, Bl. Dorado, and C. H. Kian.

The British steamer *Duncraig* reports from Shanghai via Amoy on the 5th May, and had fine weather with haze at times; light N.E. wind and smooth seas. Passed the str. Heseltine from Hongkong for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Li Yu, German str., from Nagasaki.  
23 Nankin, British str., from Hankow.  
24 Ingobrig, British str., from Nogasaki.  
24 Fuw Wo, British str., from Hankow.  
24 Kiang-ping, Amer. str., from Chinhsia.  
24 Foekong, British str., from Hongkong.  
25 Kiang-ku, American str., from Hankow.  
25 Alvalans, German str., from Hamburg.  
25 Paces, Amer. str., from Nanchang.  
25 Nankin, British str., from Hankow.  
25 Ingobrig, British str., from Nogasaki.  
25 Duncraig, British str., from Tientsin.  
25 Paking, British str., from Hongkong.  
25 Yungning, Chi str., from Wuchow.  
25 Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.  
25 Wh-oo, British str., from Hankow.  
25 Yuen Wo, British str., from Hankow.  
27 Wuchow, British str., from Tientsin.  
27 Yoritomo Maru, Jap. str., from Kantsu.  
27 Hsien-ku, British str., from Tientsin.  
27 Duncraig, British str., from Hankow.  
27 Paking, British str., from Hongkong.  
27 Yungning, Chi str., from Wuchow.  
28 Shandong, Brit. str., from Hankow.  
28 Kiang-ping, Amer. str., from Chinhsia.  
28 Ling-ku, Amer. str., from Nagasaki.  
28 Suntaku, British str., from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

23 Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
23 Pechu, British str., for Chooch.  
23 Taiwo, British str., for Hankow.  
23 Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.  
23 Ling-ku, Amer. str., for a cruise.  
24 Yungning, Amer. str., for Ningpo.  
24 Nankin, German str., for Newchung.  
24 Kiang-ping, Amer. str., from Hankow.  
24 Foekong, American str., for Tientsin.  
24 Chooch, British str., for Chooch.  
24 Ingobrig, British str., for Nogasaki.  
25 Siau Nanking, British str., for Hongkong.  
25 Nganku, British str., for Hankow.  
25 Ingobrig, British str., for Nogasaki.  
25 Pacing, British str., for Hankow.  
25 Paking, British str., for Nogasaki.  
25 Yungning, Chi str., for Ningpo.  
25 Duncraig, British str., for Nagasaki.  
25 Shandong, British str., for Hankow.  
25 Bl. Dorado, British str., for Chooch.  
25 Foekong, British str., for Hongkong.  
25 Wuchow, British str., for Tientsin.  
25 Ningpo, British str., for Hongkong.  
25 Kiang-ping, Amer. str., for Ningpo.  
25 Cleong, British str., for Hongkong.  
25 Nankin, British str., for Nogasaki.  
25 Nankin, British str., for Hankow.  
25 Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.  
25 Duncraig, British str., for Nagasaki.  
25 Shandong, British str., for Hankow.  
25 Ling-ku, Amer. str., from Chinhsia.  
25 Ling-ku, Amer. str., from Nagasaki.  
25 Suntaku, British str., from Hongkong.

NOTES EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.  
(Corrected to Date.)

Wilts. Cardiff. Dec. 8  
Rufus E. Wood. Cardiff. Dec. 16  
Highland Chief. Cardiff. Dec. 24  
Highland. San Francisco. Jan. 13  
Hebrides. Cardiff. Jan. 19  
Bon. Seawill. New York. Jan. 27  
County of York (s) L. P. 100. Feb. 6  
Canton. Poona. Feb. 14  
Star of China. London. Feb. 17  
Reporter. Penang. Feb. 27  
Eagle of Oregon. Cardiff. Mar. 2  
Columbus. Cardiff. Mar. 4  
County of York (s) Bordeaux. Mar. 4  
Fonthill (s) H'burg. via London. Mar. 4  
Laju (s). London. Mar. 13

## INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
HOSIERS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUT-  
FITTERS have received their NEW STOCK  
of SUMMER GOODS—  
UNDERSHIRT & PANTS in Lisle-Thread,  
Silk, Silk-Net, Balbrug, Merino Gauze,  
India Gauze, Cheap Imitation Gauze, and  
other Goods.  
LADIES' HOSIERS in Lisle-Thread, Silk, Cotton,  
Summer-Merino, and Cashmere.  
STIRTS ready made or to measure in Long  
Cloth, French Print, and Zephyr Cloth.  
HANDKERCHIEFS in French and Irish Cam-  
brics—Special, New Printed Coloured Contes-  
tions—The "Tandem" and other fashion-  
able shapes.  
Silk and Silk Buttons, Sashers, and "Grey"  
Bathing Drawers and Dresses.  
Ladies' Bathing Costumes.  
New Tennis Jerseys.  
Tennis Hats and Scarves.  
NEW WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS for Ladies.  
NEW WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS for Gentles-  
men.

WIGS AND HATS in Colored Silk and  
White Thread.

English and French Summer Boots and  
Shoes—Specialized "Gloss Moltre Kid".  
White Canvas Shoes at 3/- per pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1885. [26]

## BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES  
ACT, 1862 to 1883.  
CAPITAL £230,000,  
in 200,000 SHARES of £10 EACH.  
REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,  
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, JAPAN, CHINA  
AND THE COLONIES.  
LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.  
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, BRITISH, LON-  
DON, AND BRANCHES.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON DEPOSITS:

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS 2 per  
Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

CREDITS GRANTED—EX-  
CHANGER, LOANS, and every description of  
Banking Business transacted.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION  
PURCHASED.

H. A. HERBERT  
Manager.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,  
CHANCERY DIVISION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High  
Court of Chancery made in the above  
matter, the Official Liquidator has been auth-  
orized to pay a FIRST DIVIDEND of FIFTY  
CENTS in the DOLLAR to all CREDITORS of  
their approved Claims received by him in  
London prior to the 2nd November, 1884.

London, 1st November, 1884.  
C. G. COOPER, The Official Liquidator.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1885. [289]

INTIMATIONS.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
CHINESE IMPERIAL  
GOVERNMENT  
1885 DOLLAR LOAN.

AUTHORIZED by the IMPERIAL  
GOVERNMENT OF CHINA and in  
conformity with Decree Issued by the  
TSUNG-LI YAMEN, or GENERAL FO-  
REIGN OFFICE, at PEKING, and officially  
communicated to the CHARTERED BANK  
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA  
HONGKONG, through the BRITISH LEGA-  
TION at PEKING, bearing date the 26th day  
of December, 1884, and the 27th day of January,  
1885.

FOR DOLLARS 1,394,014 Hongkong  
Currency, Equivalent of TAELS 1,000,000 at  
7.17, in 2700 BONDS of 3500 each, excepting one  
for \$200,44, Hongkong Currency, bearing ready  
and due at 5 per cent. per annum.

The CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT  
grants the payment of this Loan within three  
years from the nineteenth day of January, 1885,  
and has pledged as security therefor and for the  
payment of the interest, the IMPERIAL MAR-  
ITIME CUSTOMS REVENUES of the Kwantung  
and Canton Provinces, and further, has made the  
Bonds issued for this Loan ready for payment  
if not taken up at par, at any time, by  
the CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT  
or the CHINESE IMPERIAL MARITIME  
CUSTOMS, or any other authority, and shall there-  
fore be liable to payment in payment of Customs' duties  
either export or import, or both, at any port or place in  
the Kwantung Province, and all Officers of the  
IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS shall be directed  
and hereby authorized to receive these for the  
full value.

Dated the 13th day of April, 1885.

J. M. L. MATSON,  
H. HOWARD TAYLOR,  
Attorneys to the  
OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR  
of the  
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,  
In LIQUIDATION.

W. BREWER has just received

John Bell to Max O'Reilly.

Starman Year Book, 1885.

Highway in China.

Shaw's Torpedoes.

The Colonial Purse with Sliding Pad for  
Dollar Notes.

New Skeleto Chit Case.

New Stock of Fancy Stationery, Mem. Books,  
Purses, Cigar Cases, Photo-Albums.

Highly Ruled Account Books and  
Private Ledgers.

Mathematical Instruments, Colour Boxes,  
Artists' Brushes.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mc's Patent Oxford Shoes.

Men's Kid Oxford Shoes with Cloth tops.

Leather Household Goods.

Ladies' French Walking Shoes.

Black Satin Shoe Silk Embroidered.

Men's Lawn Tennis Shoes plain soles.

These are the strongest and best shoes for Concerts  
and every description of Banking and Exchange  
business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
China and Japan.

JOHN KENNEDY will open the  
Shop, TO-DAY, at 33, Central Market, Eastern  
Avenue.

Business Hours from 6 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1885. [290]

AUSTRALIAN MEAT DEPOT.

CAPTAIN KILLED AND DRESSED BY AN  
EXPERIENCED ENGLISH BUTCHER.

JOHN KENNEDY will open the  
Shop, TO-DAY, at 33, Central Market, Eastern  
Avenue.

Business Hours from 6 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1885. [290]

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONES  
AND  
TELEPHONE MATERIALS.

Of every description always on hand and  
for sale at the CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

J. D. BISHOP, Manager.

Telegraphic Address—

Brisbane, Shanghai

1885.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

YOLANDO AND BENICIA MILLS; FLOUR  
AND CANNED GOODS OF  
W.M. COLEMAN & CO.

IRON MANTELS AND STOVES OF  
MONTAGUE & CO.

A. H. N. Z.  
Agent.

No. 4, D'Aguilar Street,  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1885. [290]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established my  
CANTON and MACAO, and TEA  
EXPORT & GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS, under the Style and Title of  
E. W. MITCHELL & CO.

EDWARD W. MITCHELL  
Canton, 10th April, 1885. [290]

NOTICE.

THE INTRINSIC AND RESPONSIBILITY  
OF MR. JAMES CAMPBELL WARD.  
LAW in our Firm Gave on 31st December,  
1884.

TAIT & CO.

Amoy, 15th April, 1885. [290]

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the  
Colony Mr. D. WARREES SMITH  
holds my Power of Attorney and will conduct  
the Business of the Hongkong Daily Press.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS,  
And  
ERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [2]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and should on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

BIRTH.  
On the 2nd May, at 4, Mosque Terrace, the wife of Captain BAKERHOUSE, "The Host," a son. [359]

On the 12th April, on board of the P. & O. steamer *Orion*, at sea, and buried in Cobh, HEDENE SY. SANNE, beloved wife of GUSTAV FISHER, of Tientsin. [362]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 7TH, 1885.

There is one thing that has been changed in Hongkong for the better within the last three years; it is the total disappearance from the streets of Hongkong of those loathsome, though not unfortunate, money from chance passers-by through the powerful appeal of the sight of their horrible sores made to the contamination of their healthy fellow-beings. During a former administration these unfortunate lepers were periodically deported to Kowloon City or *massa*, and then quietly permitted to return to the Colony and to their wretched haunts here in couples, until, after a while, the evil again intruded itself too strongly to be borne myself even by a paternal Government, when a new clearance was made in the same languid spirit and with the full consciousness that the deported lepers would return again after a few days. Now all this has been changed, and we believe ever since Mr. MARSH acted as Administrator the streets have been constantly kept clear, if not of beggars of the most persistent obtrusiveness, at any rate, of lepers. The simple remedy adopted was, we believe, the deportation of lepers to Canton instead of to Kowloon; that is to say, instead of taking the lepers, as formerly, simply to the nearest Chinese town and setting them at liberty within a mile of our frontier, the method adopted by Mr. MARSH was to convey them to Her Majesty's Consul in Canton for delivery to Chinese officials, who were to see to their detention in the leper asylums near Canton city.

We do not mean to convey the idea, that the Colony is free of leprosy inhabitants. Situated, as Hongkong is, in immediate proximity to one of the fiercest hotbeds of leprosy to be found in the world, *vis.* the maritime provinces of South China, it is but natural to assume that there are a good many individuals among our 150,000 Chinese fellow-citizens who, in some way or other, are infected by or carry in them the germ of leprosy.

It is by no means an uncommon thing in Hongkong to find a notice put up at a street corner by which some philanthropically inclined Chinaman warns his compatriots against having any dealings with certain classes of women in Hongkong, on the ground that many of them are lepers or the descendants of lepers. A few months ago, for instance, when the French priests were expelled from the inland districts, and many of their native converts were, likewise, driven from house and home, a placard was posted at many street corners in the Western District of Hongkong, stating that, in consequence of the order of the Chinese Government for the repression of heretical propaganda, the loyal people of the Tung-loon district had lately destroyed a settlement of lepers near Shek-kong city, where lepers of the second and third generation had been segregated since time immemorial, and compelled the inhabitants to leave because they had adopted the Roman Catholic faith. The placard further stated that many of these lepers followed the Roman Catholic priests in seeking refuge in Hongkong, and that many of the female lepers, such as had no visible symptoms of the disease recognizable by an unpracticed eye, were now on the streets, and "gentlemen reading this placard" were accordingly warned to be on their guard. The writer, of course, took it for granted, and supposed that his readers would never dispute the correctness of the popular notion, that leprosy is propagated by mere contagion. The Chinese people ought to know something of leprosy, for the Canton, Fohien, and Chekiang provinces have, at least since the Christian era, been a hotbed of leprosy infection; whence leprosy has been carried in modern times wherever Chinese emigration has been directed; to the Straits, where the Government had to establish a special leper settlement (near Penang), and to the Sandwich Islands, where leprosy was unknown before the advent of the Chinese and where it has now spread, among the natives, with whom the Chinese immigrants intermix. Now, the Chinese have some strange notions about leprosy. Though the Royal College of Physicians in London had deliberately declared its conviction that leprosy is not contagious, the Chinese people stoutly

maintain that in their experience there is no room for doubt but that leprosy is occasionally communicated by mere contact. Though the Chinese have no knowledge whatever of the truth scientifically established by Dr. MAXWELL, and now admitted by the European world of science as a fact, that mosquitoes can infest and communicate the *filaria sanguinolenta* with the blood, the Chinese have all along believed that the mosquito, after feeding upon leprous sores, may inoculate a healthy human being with the germ of leprosy. Though the Chinese have never heard of the evidence which a Trinidad physician (Dr. BAKERWELL) gave before the Committee of the House of Commons, to the effect that leprosy was conveyed by vaccination, it was on the increase in Trinidad, Demerara, Barbados, and Jamaica, and that the increase was a direct consequence of the introduction of compulsory vaccination, yet the Chinese believe that vaccination has occasionally been the means of propagating leprosy, like other infectious diseases. Yes, the Chinese are a strange people, in the matter of leprosy as well as in most other subjects, for, to give one other instance, while considering leprosy to be both incurable and contagious, and while forbidding, therefore, lepers to intermarry with healthy people, they allow lepers to marry lepers, and again, while naturally considering the offspring of marriages between lepers to be diseased for several generations, they believe that the descendants of lepers in the fourth generation are clean.

As a matter of fact, European medical science, beyond discrediting the value of arguments in favour of the hereditary character of leprosy in cases where leprosy is locally endemic, and refusing to believe that contagion is the only cause of its propagation, has by no means settled the question of the etiology of leprosy as yet. Some authorities, indeed, like the Royal College of Physicians and VICHOW, oppose the contagion theory, while others, again, like MAXWELL, maintain that leprosy is contagious, that long, continued contact even of unbeknown healthy with diseased skin may be sufficient to propagate the disease, and that in hot countries, where the pores of the skin are constantly open, there is comparatively more liability to communication by simple contact; or like FRANCIS and CARTER, admitting that leprosy may be contagious, but hold that contagion plays a very insignificant part in its propagation. It is remarkable that over the College of Physicians' report mentions cases like the following. One where the whole of the children of a distinguished family in Guiana were attacked by leprosy after playing with a leprous negro boy, one where a white gentleman of St. Kitts was attacked after a leprous servant had surreptitiously made use of some of his master's clothes to go to a dance; one in which a European boy in Sarawak, after playing constantly for four years previously with a Chinese leper boy, was attacked; and, lastly, one of an English Colonel who believed that he got the disease from sleeping in an unclean bed in a negro's hut. Some of our readers are probably aware that cases are record of Europeans having contracted leprosy in Canton and Hongkong. No wonder. Dr. MUNRO states his belief that leprosy has always spread from race to race wherever an infected race has been brought into contact, under favourable conditions, with a non-infected one; that it has been and is most prevalent amongst those races and nations among whom the free communication with lepers is allowed by public opinion and law; that the so-called proofs of heredity commonly advanced are utterly defective, most if not all of the cases accepted by some authors as hereditary being best accounted for by communicability; and, finally, that leprosy is undoubtedly communicable, probably only by long continued contact or inoculation, but possibly through drinking water, and that its probable primary cause is a want of salt combined with a deficient vegetable diet.

We need hardly point out to our readers how nearly every sentence of Dr. MUNRO's verdict applies to the special circumstances of Hongkong, and how much reason there is therefore for saying that it behoves the Government and the Sanitary Commission to be on the alert as to the immigration or domiciliation of leprous individuals, in this Colony, and (though we cannot expect our analyst to discover leprosy bacteria in Hongkong water) to be alive to the connection which drinking water has with the propagation of leprosy.

The French cruiser *Duchesse*, Captain Léonard Mousset, arrived here yesterday from the Fœderates.

The account of the second and third days' racing at the Shanghai Spring Meeting will be found included in our mail news.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, that the O. S. & Co.'s steamer *Lao-tze* from Liverpool left Singapore on Tuesday afternoon for this port.

We are in position to say, upon authority of the word of Sir Robert Hart, having been appointed British Minister at Peking to take the place of Mr. C. E. M. Cameron, who was sent to that to one message of sympathetic sent him. Sir Robert telegraphed back to ask what it meant.—N. C. D. News.

In the discussion on the Bill for the Incorporation of the Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church in Hongkong, the Chief Justice stated that the Roman Catholic Church did not recognize trustees. This point was the other day specifically raised at Bombay. The following brief report of the case is extracted from the *Times of India*:—Mr. Justice PINHEY has imposed of the rule nisi granted the 26th January last, requiring the Rev. Michael Francisco de Souza and his wife to give up their property, which should not be retained from dealing with the trustees of the Church of Nossa Senhora da Saude of Cavel. The plaintiffs, Paul Egidio de Miranda and others, stated that at a meeting of the parochioners of the church, held on the 16th April, 1884, they were elected the trustees of the church in place of the defendants, who, it was alleged, had transferred, or were about to transfer, their property to some person designated for that purpose by their ecclesiastical superiors. The Archbishop of Goa, in an affidavit which was read in Court, said that the plaintiffs had not been duly appointed trustees of the church in question, or of its moveable and immovable property, by the laws of the Roman Catholic Church as a visible society, and an Anglican Church as the representative of all churches under his ecclesiastical control. The Archbishop appended to his affidavit a copy of his letter to the Vicar of Goa, dated the 11th August, 1884, declining to admit the right of the plaintiffs as trustees. Mr. Justice PINHEY was of opinion that they were not entitled to establish the fact that they were trustees in the way they had made themselves out to be, and discharged the rule with costs.

FIGHTING ON BOARD SHIP.

John Crawley, crewman of the British steamer *Mosser*, was charged by Capt. Henry Frederick Moore, as having been on board the steamer *Wellesley*, of a charge of having been retained by the defendant to kill him, while the vessel was on the 23rd April, while the vessel was upon the high seas.

The complainant said that it was his middle watch on the date in question and before turning in the defendant asked him to kill him at 12 o'clock. He called him rather his, and the defendant being annoyed about it, began to hit him in the lower forehead, complainant

drove a knife to defend himself with, and then the defendant closed with him; he and some other crewmen got the knife from him, and struck with it. Afterwards the defendant went up on deck, where the defendant again assaulted him. He took up a bit of wood to defend himself with, and the defendant raked at him and threw him down upon the deck, breaking his arm.

Harry Hunter, the boatswain of the steamer, stated the first he knew of the matter was hearing a disturbance in the lower forecastle. He got up, ran down the hatch, and saw the crew of the steamer's quarters, and looked through. He saw Louson down on the seat with Crawley on top of him, and a fireman named Costa had held of Louson's wrist and was trying to get a knife out of his hand. Witnesses went up on deck, without staying to see any more, and after he had been up about five minutes Crawley came up. They had some words, and Louson chased him, and after some dodging round Crawley had held of Louson and threw him upon the deck, and in the fall the latter's arm was broken.

Costa said he saw the complainant and defendant struggling when he went below, and Crawley called to him to take a knife from him, and he said he did so, and that he was striking a blow at Crawley with the knife.

Witness held his wrist until another fireman got the knife away, and then the two men went up on deck. There the complainant attacked Crawley, and chased him with a piece of wood. They closed and both fell to the deck. He did not see the commencement of the row, but he believed the two men had had some words about Crawley being called late.

The defendant said that he and Louson had some words the night before, and the latter had called him by an uncomplimentary and unprintable epithet, and he replied in corresponding terms. Nothing more occurred till the next morning, when the defendant spoke to Louson below and asked him the reason of his conduct. Louson said he had been hit with words, that he had been hit with a catch, called out "come on," and he drew a knife and pushed at defendant, who struck him in the eye with his fist as he ran, and then ran away for help. Other firemen then came up and got the knife away. He went up on deck, where Louson got a piece of wood from the forecastle, and closed with him. He struck him round the head, and getting hold of Louson's hand, made him drop a piece of wood. They had a struggle, and he threw Louson to the deck, and he believed that was how his arm was put out of the socket.

In answer to Mr. WATSON, the captain said he had no certificate, but the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital informed him he could certify that the man was unfit for work, and would be so for some time. He would have to be left to his master to present the bone of his arm was not broken.

Mr. WATSON said he thought both men were to blame in the matter, and he should order Crawley to pay half the cost of Louson's hospital expenses out of his wages.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY.

## OPIUM.

Quotations are—

Malta (New)..... \$540 per picul, free of charge, per steamer, 10 days' sight.

Malta (Old)..... \$570 to \$580 per picul, free of charge, per steamer, 10 days' sight.

Patna (New)..... \$600 to \$620 per chest.

Patna (Old)..... \$630.

Beira (New)..... \$70.

Beira (Old)..... \$70.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank Bills, on demand..... \$34.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... \$34.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... \$34.

Credits at 4 months' sight..... \$34.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... \$34.

## ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand..... \$44.

Credits at 4 months' sight..... \$44.

On BOLOGNA—Bank 3 days' sight..... \$20.

On CALCUTTA—Bank 3 days' sight..... \$20.

On SHANGHAI—Bank sight..... \$74.

Private 30 days' sight..... \$74.

## SHARES.

Banks—Have been done at 138 per cent. for cash and at 143 per cent. and 144 per cent. for 3rd June.

Hotels—Sales are reported at \$160 for the old series and at \$30 for the new issue.

Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—138 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$460 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$63 per share.

North China Insurance—1s. 290 per share.

Borders' Insurance Association—1s. 130 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

On Tai Yuen Company, Limited—1s. 14 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hotels—Sales are reported at \$160 for the old series and at \$30 for the new issue.

Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—138 per cent. premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. discount.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$63 per share.

North China Insurance—1s. 290 per share.

Borders' Insurance Association—1s. 130 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

On Tai Yuen Company, Limited—1s. 14 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$100 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal 4 per cent.

Lucon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$66 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$140 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$40 per share.

Salang Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—1s. 36 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$66 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—4 per cent. dis-

count.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following charters are taken from Mr. J. L. PINHEY's Circular—

New C. & British ship, 1,441 tons, to San Fran-

co, paid \$1,000 in full.

Old C. & British ship, 1,047 tons, Manila to Lon-

don, paid \$1,000 in full.

Old C. & British ship, 1,047 tons, Manila to Lon-

don, paid \$1,000 in full.

Old C. & British ship, 1,047 tons, Manila to Lon-

don,



